

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 12,081.

EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25. 1799.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

This present MONDAY Evening, February 25,

Will be presented,

THE STRANGER,

WITH

BLUE BEARD, for the 17th time,

On TUESDAY, February 26,

The New Comedy of

LOVERS VOWS—for the 3d time,

And—BLUE BEARD—for the 18th time.

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, the Comedy of the

ROAD TO RUIN.

With BLUE BEARD, for the 19th time.

On Wednesday, in addition to the beautiful Scenery of BLUE BEARD, a New SEPULCHRE will be substituted in place of the present last scene, which will change to a Grand Superb open COLOGNE—with a View of the distant Country, designed and executed by MESSRS. NAISMITH and COOPER.

On MONDAY, March 4, by desire of the Right Hon.

THE COUNTESS OF BALCARRES,

A New Manuscript Comedy, in three acts, never acted here, called,

THE LIE OF THE DAY.

With THE FASTOCCINI, and BLUE BEARD.

A Manuscript Tragedy, from the posthumous works of a Lady of Quality, is in rehearsal, and will speedily be brought forward.

CONTRACTORS WANTED.

THE Right Hon. the LORD PROVOST, and Hon. MAJESTRIES of the City of Edinburgh, having Resolved to BUILD a DRAIN along the front of the intended Buildings of the Street parallel to, and north from York Place, to begin near the north-east corner of Mr Stewart's garden, and to pass along by the foot of Duke Street to Broughton Lane; these are therefore desiring that those willing to contract for the said Work, will give in their estimates sealed, to the Lord Provost, between this and the 28th current, specifying the prices of the following articles:

1st. Digging Earth, Gravel or Clay, per cubical yard, including the removing of what may remain after filling in the trench, when the Drain is built to the hollow part of the ground, which is far below the level of the Street.

2d. Lincol Arch Drains per yard, to be built of good and sufficient materials, and of the following dimensions: to be 6 feet high and 3 feet wide within, side walls 1 foot 6 inches thick. The arch semicircular, and 2 foot thick fully, the bottom to be laid with dressed white stone, from Bell's Mill Quarry, with 3 inches of a concave curve.

3d. Rubble Work, reduced to one foot thick in wells or openings for cleaning the Drain.—And,

4th. Broached Craigieith Frames and Well Covers, per superficial foot, including a small expence of Rings for raising the covers occasionally.

N. B. As it is probable that there may be some Rock in the eastern part of the ground, the contractor will specify his price for the same per cubical yard.

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED,

FOR the Town and Parish of BORROWSTOUNNESS, who must be qualified to teach English on the most approved plan, the French, Latin, and Greek Languages, also, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping, Geography, and the Practical parts of Mathematics. A master of good moral and religious principles, and of ability, may expect well attended school.

There is a salary of 200 merks per annum from the Duke of Hamilton, annexed to the office, and the incumbent has been hitherto in use to enjoy the emoluments of Session Clerk.

It is meant to adopt the plan of a comparative trial, and those who intend to be Candidates, will make application without delay, by letter in their own hand-writing to Mr Andrew Cowan, merchant Borrowstounness, Convener of the Committee for

management of the business, stating their respective qualifications, term of life, also where, and in what capacity they have been hitherto employed. Such as have any views towards the Church need not apply, and the school must be opened not later than at the term of Whitsunday next.

DUMFRIES PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Council-Chamber, Dumfries, 18th Dec. 1798.

THE Magistrates and Council of Dumfries, having taken

into their serious consideration the ruinous state of the Public SCHOOL-HOUSES in this Burgh, and particularly,

that the GRAMMAR and WRITING SCHOOL-HOUSES, must soon be pulled down, for accommodating the Public with a more convenient access to the New Bridge.—CONSIDERING ALSO,

that the character and credit of the various Schools have long been supported in high respectability, from the pains which have been taken to procure Masters of the best reputation and abilities.—AND FARTHER, CONSIDERING the many and essential advantages, that would infallibly result to the youth of the present and succeeding generations, whose lot it may be to attend these Seminaries, if New Buildings were erected on an enlarged and commodious plan.—The Magistrates and Council, deeply impressed with these considerations, are anxiously solicitous to have such desirable Buildings erected in a pleasant, convenient, and healthy situation; but as the Funds of the Town have been much encroached upon of late years, by the very great expences of repairing their Caud, and other useful and Public Works, they have RESOLVED, after the example of the Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness, and Ayr, to resort to the aid of Public Subscription, trusting to a liberal support from the generous and well disposed of every class of the community.

In a particular manner, however, they place their confidence in such Parents and Heads of Families, as, from their local situation, are most likely to derive advantage to their children from this useful Establishment; and, with equal confidence, they look up to and rely upon the encouragement and generous aid of all classes and descriptions of persons, who, in their early days, received their different branches of education at these respectable Schools, and many of whom are now eminent and shining ornaments of society in various quarters of the globe.

With these views, therefore, the Magistrates and Council have opened Subscription Papers, which are respectfully submitted and recommended to the protection of the Public; and, when a respectable Subscription has been procured, a Meeting of the Subscribers will be called to appoint a Committee of the principal and nearest of them, to form a proper Plan of the House or Building, and see the Work carried into execution.

Subscription Papers are lodged with the Magistrates, and at the Bank Offices in Dumfries.

FOR OPORTO,

THE JUNO

CHARLES HAY Master,

Sails from Leith for Oporto, on the 10th proximo, and returns to Leith with what winds may offer, on freight.

Apply to Ramsay, Williamson, & Co. Leith.

FOR HAMBURG,

And to return direct to Leith,

THE HAMBURG PACKET,

(A Constant Trader.)

J. ANDERSON Master,

Has a great part of her cargo on board, and will positively accommodate for passengers.

Apply to JOHN SCOGGALL and SON.

LEITH, Feb. 15. 1799.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Company's Smack,

SPRIGHTLY PACKET, JAMES TAYLOR,

GLASGOW PACKET, WM. HALL—and

EDINBURGH & BERWICK PACKET,

WILLIAM COOPER Master,

Will take in goods, the Sprightly till Wednesday morning, at six o'clock; and the Glasgow till Friday morning, at nine o'clock, when they will sail; and the Edinburgh and Berwick till Saturday evening, and sail on Sunday at noon.

Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith, Feb. 25. 1799.

FIRE IN THE COWGATE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SUBSCRIPTION for the Relief of the Sufferers by the late FIRE in the COWGATE will close on Wednesday next, and that the Committee for managing the Subscriptions are to meet at this Office on Friday next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of dividing the money among those who may have lodged claims, and who are hereby desired then to attend.

Council Chamber, Edin. 23d Feb. 1799.

COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.

INCOME BILL.

WE, the undersigned, two of the Commissioners of Supply for the county of Linlithgow, having received a requisition to that purpose from the Surveyor of Taxes, in terms of the 17th sect of the act of the 39th of his present Majesty, cap. 13 (bearing date the 9th January 1799), intituled, "An Act to repeal the duties imposed by an act made in the last Session of Parliament, for granting an aid and contribution for the prosecution of the war, and to make more effectual provision for that purpose, by granting certain duties on income in lieu of the said duties"—do hereby in terms of the said act, and of the directions therein prescribed, require and command the whole Commissioners of Supply for the county of Linlithgow, to meet within the Court House at Linlithgow, on Wednesday the 27th February, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of carrying the said act, commonly called the Income act, into execution.

DAVID DUNDAS,
CHARLES HOPE.

CAITHNESS COUNTY MILITIA.

THE PERSONS following, who were ballotted to serve in the County of Caithness Militia, and who were summoned, in terms of the militia acts, to attend a Meeting of the Lieutenancy, held at Thurso, on the 23d day of January 1799, to be sworn in and enrolled as militiamen for the said County, or to produce Substitutes to serve in their place, having failed to appear, viz.

Part of Charles Keith, servant to John Malcolm, shoemaker.

John Doull in Reiss.

John Farquhar or Fourcher, labourer in Banks of New-town.

Cannibay—George Moody, labourer in Stromay.

Latheron—John Clark, son to John Clark in Mavis of Clyth.

Donald Cunningham, in Balnacraich.

Robert Gunn, in Inver of Dunbeath.

Robert Gunn, heir to John Sinclair in Achnachy.

Robert Donaldson, in Bruan.

Hallirk—John Polson, servant to Mr Murray at North Calder.

Donald Creach, in Dalvain.

Thurso—James Kirk, servant to J. Leed, shoemaker in Thurso.

Therefore notice is hereby given to the said absences. That they are liable to be apprehended and punished as deserters; intimating at the same time to the parishes to which they belong, that if the aforesaid deserters are not taken, or do not deliver themselves up within two calendar months after the said 23d day of January, in that case it will be incumbent on the said parishes, within one calendar month after notice given, to procure fit and able persons to serve instead of such deserters; and in default thereof, the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace shall proceed to ballot for others from the original ballot list of each respective parish.

J. TRAIL,	}	Deputy Lieutenant.
J. C. SUTHERLAND,		John Rose,
GEO. SUTHERLAND,		JOHN GORDON,
GEO. DOUGLAS, Clk. Lieutenant.		

LODGING IN HANOVER STREET.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Thursday the 28th day of February, at two o'clock afternoon,

THAT LODGING, being the third storey from the pavement, in No. 46, South Hanover Street, west side, possessed by Mr Handyside, W. S.

It consists of dining-room, drawing-room, two bed chambers, bed closets, two apartments for servants, kitchen, and other conveniences, all on one floor, with cellar and water pipe.

To be seen on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from one to three o'clock.

For further particulars apply to Mr Handyside, who prefers selling by private bargain.

HOUSE IN THE LAWN MARKET.

To be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 1st of May, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

THAT LODGING, being the second storey, or First Dwelling House, within the turnpike of that Fore Land, lying on the north side of the Lawn-market, at the head of the Earthen Mount, Edinburgh, between Dunbar and Galloway's Close, with the Vault or First Cellars in the Close, called David Murray's Close, under the tenement of land, lately pertaining to Bethia and Janet Murray's. The fore part of this tenement is down, and will be rebuilt, which may be done at a small expence, and when finished, will make an excellent Dwelling House of four rooms and a kitchen.

For particulars apply to Patrick Russel, writer to the signet, Argyle Square, who has powers to sell by private bargain, betwixt the day of sale. Those wishing to purchase will please make their offer in writing.

SUBJECTS IN LEITH FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 27th day of February, 1799, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE WAREHOUSES, SHOPS, and other Subjects

at the GREENTREE, Leith, as let to Mr William Fettes, at the rent of 50*l*. per annum. The Warehouses are of great extent, and remarkably well suited for keeping all sorts of merchandise in the most perfect condition. In the present situation, they have great advantages, being near to the harbour and Customhouse, a circumstance of considerable importance, now that a more general system of bonding foreign goods is about to take place.—Purchasers enquire to this lot to commence immediately.

II. THE SUBJECTS at the foot of the Shore, comprehending Bamborough's Tavern, the Round Tower, and all those buildings and houses adjacent thereto, as let to Mrs Bambrough and sundry other tenants, at a rent of about 17*l*. per annum.

The situation of these subjects is very advantageous; and it is supposed that, by a small outlay on improvements, they may be brought to produce double the present rents. A plan of such improvements is preparing by Mr Burns, architect.

III. That extensive and convenient TIMBER YARD, lying immediately behind the premises included in Lot II. This Timber Yard is nearer to the Harbour than any other in Leith, and may be built upon with great advantage. Entry to this lot immediately.

For further information, application may be made to Charles Skrigg, accomptant.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the house of Mrs Blackhall, vintner in Leith, upon Friday the 8th day of March 1799, betwixt the hours of 1*p.m.* and 2 o'clock.

THAT TENEMENT of LAND lying in the Coalhill of Leith, called Constable's Land, excepting the storey immediately above the shops. This property extends from the Coalhill backwards to the Peat Neck, and comprehends a large area, consisting of about 8 falls 2*ells*, on part of which is built a Wright's Shop, Cellars, and Stable, and has an entry from the Coalhill by a close below the fore land, and a cart entry by the back passage. The vicinity to the harbour makes this a very eligible situation for erecting warehouses, cellars, &c.

For particulars apply to Mr Thomas Walker merchant, Leith, or Robert Ranken, solicitor at law, Edinburgh.

NEW MAGAZINE, BY THE MAIL COACH.

This is Published, price 1*d.* sewed, NUMBER I. of

THE BRITISH MISCELLANY,

For January 1799.

London, printed for J. WRIGHT; and sold by MUNDRELL & SON, Edinburgh.

Where may be had,

1. Speech of the Right Hon. William Pitt, in the House of Commons, Thursday, January 31. 1799, on offering to the House the Resolutions which he proposed as the Basis of an Union between Great Britain and Ireland, price 1*d.* sewed.

2. Argument for and against an Union considered, price 1*d.* sewed.

3. Necesity of an Incorporated Union between Great Britain and Ireland proved from the situation of both kingdoms; with a sketch of the principles upon which it ought to be formed, price 3*s.*

4. Letters on the subject of Union; in which Mr Jebb's Reply is considered, and the competence of Parliament to bind Ireland to an Union is referred to; by a Barrister, and Member of Parliament, price 2*s.*

LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE—Feb. 16, 1799.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Admiral KINGSILL, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the coast of Ireland to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated at Cork, January 28, 1799.

I herewith inclose you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Captain Hall, second of his Majesty's ship Phoenix, who has captured and sent to her the Foudroyant, a French privateer, of Bourdeaux. I have the honour to be, &c. R. KINGSILL.

SIR, Phoenix at sea, January 23, 1799.
I have the pleasure to inform you that his Majesty's ship Phoenix, under my command, captured this day at noon, in latitude 48 deg. 39 min. N. longitude 17 deg. 28 min. W. the Foudroyant French privateer ship, pierced for twenty-four guns, and mounting twenty-twelves and sixes; the former brass, with one hundred and sixty men.

Eight of the guns were thrown overboard during the chase, which lasted from twelve last night, in which we run upwards of one hundred and twenty miles. She was launched at Bourdeaux about three months ago, and sailed from thence on this cruise nine weeks since: She made three captures, two of them British and one American: She is coppered, and appears to be a most complete vessel.

I am, &c. I. W. HALSTED.

Names of the vessels the above ships captured.
English brig, Malbridge, from Martinique to London.
Ditto brig, Duncra, from Halifax to London.

American ship Argus, from Sweden to Charlottetown.
Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral HARVEY, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Leeward Islands, to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinico, Dec. 10, 1798.

SIR,
I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that since my letter to you of the 17th ult. the undermentioned French privateers, belonging to Guadalupe, have been captured, and sent to the different islands by the ships and vessels of his Majesty's squadron under my command, as against their several names expressed.

By the Amphitrite, Captain Ekins—Le Guadoupienne schooner, of ten guns and eighty men; La Prise de Matthe sloop, of eight guns and fifty-five men; La Bordaia sloop, of six guns and thirty-eight men.

By the Solchay, Captain Poyntz—La Prosperite sloop, of eight guns and sixty-one men.

By the Pearl, Captain Ballard—L'Indépendance brig, of twelve guns and sixty-six men.

By the Santa Margarita, Captain Parker—Le Quartze Juliette, coppered brig, fourteen guns and sixty-five men.

By the Cyane, Captain Matson—La Combic cutter, of eight guns and seventy-two men.

And I have further to acquaint you, that his Majesty's sloop Victorieuse, Captain Dickson, destroyed, on the 10th ult. a French privateer sloop of twelve guns, which he found at anchor at Rio Caribe, on the Island La Margarita. The conduct of Captain Dickson in performing this service was highly spirited, as the privateer lay under the protection of two batteries, one of four and the other of two guns, which kept up a fire on the Victorieuse, who received but little damage in her masts and rigging, but had two men killed and two wounded.

I have the honour, &c. HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Feb. 19, 1799.

Copy of a Letter from Lord BRIDPORT, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to EVAN NEPEAN, Esq. dated the 16th February, 1799.

SIR,
Inclosed is a copy of a letter from Captain White, of his Majesty's sloop Sybil, which I transmit to you for their Lordships' information.

I have the honour to be, &c. B. BRIDPORT.

Sybil, in Cawsand Bay, February 14, 1799.
MY LORD,
I have the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 7th and 8th instant we captured, off Cape Ortegal, two fast sailing Spanish Letter of Marque Brigs, (coppered), one the St Andrews, from Porco Rico bound to Bilbao, laden with cocoons; the other the Primavera, from the Havana bound to St Andrew, laden with sugar, cacao, indigo, and logwood. These vessels, being valuable, I thought proper to convoy them home, and with the former arrived here this evening; the latter sailing away last night, in a gale of wind, 12 leagues S. E. of the Lizard, but being an excellent vessel and in good hands I expect her here every hour. I beg leave further to add, that on the 20th January, we recaptured the sloop Three Sisters, laden with butter, from Cork to Lisbon. This vessel has arrived at this port.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. JOHN C. WHITE.

Right Honourable Lord Bridport, K. B. &c. &c.

ST JAMES'S, Feb. 13.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Thomas Boulden Thompson, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.

At the Court at St James's, the 13th of February, 1799.

PRESIDENT.

THE KING'S Most excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Island of Minorca has been surrendered to his Majesty's arms, and the territory and forts of the same are delivered up to his Majesty, and the said island is now in his Majesty's possession: his Majesty is therupon pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that all his loving subjects may lawfully trade to and from the said island of Minorca, subject nevertheless to the duties, rules, regulations, conditions, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures required by law. And the Right Honourable the Lord Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appear.

W. FAWKENER.

WHITEHALL—Feb. 19, 1799.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honorable Ralph Lord Lavington, of the kingdom of Ireland, K. B. to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Islands of Nevis, St Christopher, Montserrat, Antigua, Barbuda, Anquilles, and all other countries and plantations in America, commonly called or known by the name of the Charibee Islands.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Feb. 20.

MILITIA, VOLUNTEERS, AND PROVISIONAL CAVALRY.

Mr DUNDAS said, that at an early period of the Session he had stated the military force of this country, the strength of which was such as to leave not the slightest ground of apprehension as to the result of any attack which might be made upon us by the enemy. The duration of the contest in which we are at present engaged, depended upon the atrocity of the enemy with whom we are contending, and he therefore would not flatter the people by saying he did think it would terminate without a serious contest. The propositions he meant to propose would come under three heads:—

The first respected volunteer corps. The House would recollect, that by an act of this Session they were allowed to extend their services to the military district, and to give their answer by the 10th February. But as many places were extremely distant, and as the inclemency of the weather had made communication extremely difficult, he should propose to give them further time to make their offers. There was also another inaccuracy in that act, for, in reciting in several acts of Parliament, it states an act of 1797 instead of one of 1798.

The next proposition was respecting the militia.—The House would recollect, that he had stated the number of militia to be 106,000 men. In point of fact, however, they did not at present amount to that number.—He was happy to say, that there was at present a great

debt and for men, in the trade, the manufactures, and the agriculture of the country, it was therefore important that no more should be taken from these employments than were absolutely necessary. The number of militia now embodied amounted to 82,000 effective men. The general effect of the bill he meant to propose would be, to prevent their being at present increased beyond that number. The bill would also contain some regulations respecting those regiments which had at present more than their regular number.

The third proposition related to the provisional cavalry. Many of them were now embodied and very much advanced in discipline. It was his wish at present to relieve the country from raising any more. Since the bill for raising the provisional cavalry had passed, another description of cavalry had very much increased, he meant the volunteer and yeomanry cavalry. They only amounted to about 5000 men when the provisional cavalry bill was brought forward, whereas at present they amounted to very near 30,000 men, well disciplined and as useful a body of cavalry as could exist. They were formed of persons whose situation in life enabled them to see and value the blessings they enjoyed under the British Constitution, and consequently they were the best protectors this country could have, not only against the domestic enemies, who would again display themselves if it was not the vigilance of Government, but against a foreign enemy.

He said this not from any knowledge of his own, but from the opinions stated by officers of the different districts, who placed the greatest reliance upon them. Under these circumstances he thought it was not necessary to call out a body of cavalry, who at present were not disciplined. But he wished distinctly to be understood as not in any manner giving up the principle of the provisional cavalry bill, for, if necessity required, he thought it ought to be referred to again. He should therefore move for leave to bring in a bill for giving further time to the volunteer corps to tend in their offers of service, and for other purposes therein mentioned, which was agreed to. He then moved for a bill founded upon the second proposition respecting the English militia.

The motion was put and carried.

Mr DUNDAS also moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal certain parts of the act which related to the provisional cavalry, and for making certain provisions for those who might enter into other corps.—Ordered,

FEBRUARY 21.

Intelligence, we are sorry to say, of a very unpleasant nature reached town this morning. If the account given in the following letter, written by Captain Hearn of the Prince of Wales Packet, to Mr Warmington, agent for the Packets at Yarmouth, be correct, there is too much reason to believe that the Proserpine frigate, with Mr Thomas Grenville on board, has been lost off the mouth of the Elbe.

Prince of Wales Packet, Yarmouth Roads, Feb. 20.

ROBERT WARMINGTON, Esq.

" S. I. B.
" Please to inform their Lordships, the Post Masters General, that on the 14th inst. the day after I sailed from Yarmouth, I was chased by a frigate from eight o'clock in the morning until one in the afternoon before she answered any private signal; the Trelleffland bearing S. S. E. distant five leagues; the Packet then beset with ice the whole day, and at night was obliged to lower all sails down until seven next morning, 15th inst. fit sail again, and endeavoured to return, the ice being three leagues distant without us, the Packet then making little way until eight at night. When the ice cleared away, I resolved, if possible, to make Heligoland, and at six in the morning of 16th inst. saw its light, bearing E. by N. the Packet then beset with ice, until ten in the forenoon, when I got the mails, and landed with very great difficulty.

At four o'clock the boat returned on board, when we endeavoured to return, but there was so much ice, we were obliged to come to an anchor close under the shore at Heligoland, where we expected to have lost the packet and all our lives during the whole night.—Next morning, the 17th inst. I went ashore, as no pilot would come on board to assist us, and to get all the information possible of the Proserpine frigate, which the day before, they informed me, was lost. The information was as follows:

The Proserpine frigate arrived at Heligoland on the 2d inst. and took on board a pilot, named John Boack, proceeded to the Elbe, and came to an anchor within the entrance. Two days after was seen on shore, from Heligoland, in great distress, and the three days and nights following was constantly firing signals of distress, with her topmast struck.

The Director of the Post-office of Heligoland, Mr Broder Frederick, told me that no boat nor vessel could go to her assistance, and on the 9th instant, the ice being three leagues without Heligoland, she could no longer be seen.

Prince of Wales packet, Captain J. Anthony Deane, that sailed with her from Yarmouth, went into the Elbe the 2d instant, but they know nothing more about her.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS HEARN.

In consequence of the above letter, some serious apprehensions were entertained that the Packet alluded to had been lost with Mr Grenville and his whole suit on board; we will however continue to hope that these fears are unfounded.—It will be remembered that in this paper it was stated, that a Prussian vessel had arrived from Cuxhaven, the master of which reported that he had seen the Proserpine frigate enter that port on Sunday the 3d of February—this nearly corresponds with the above account of her failing from Heligoland on the 2d, which is an island a little to the northward of the Elbe, so that Mr Grenville may have been let on shore, and the frigate have again attempted to put to sea, in which attempt she may have got into the distressed situation described in Captain Hearn's letter.—We will hope for the best.

The above recount, however, was so much credited by Lord Grenville, as to prevent him and his Lady attending at the Drawing-room yesterday.

Mr Grenville's suit consisted of his nephew, Mr William Wyne, Mr Fisher, his Secretary, Messrs. Macon and Shaw, King's messengers, and Mr Daintree, interpreter of the Prussian language, besides his valet, and other servants.

Mr Wiffin was sent off to Yarmouth to ascertain information from the Captain of the Prince of Wales packet.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL replied to Mr Erskine.

Private letters state, that the ice was extended fifteen miles from the land, and was thirty feet. It is now uncertain when any mails will arrive, as the coast about the Elbe is so full of ice.

Mr Thomas Grenville, who is supposed to have perished in the Proserpine frigate, is a junior brother to the Marquis of Buckingham, and senior to Lord Grenville.

LONDON—FEBRUARY 22.

A rumour got into circulation yesterday, but we do not know on what authority, that a proposition has been made to the British Government by the French Directory, for an armistice—a rumour we consider as deserving of little credit.

Another report of the burning of the French transports, in the harbour of Alexandria, by Commodore Hood, was circulated yesterday. It was likewise said, that intelligence had been received by Ministers of the French having by their diplomatic address, succeeded in negotiating a treaty with the Porte, by which the former are to be allowed to retain possession of Egypt.—Both these reports have, we believe no other foundation than common rumour.

This day a message is to be sent down from the Crown to the House of Commons, desiring a provision for the Princes Edward and Ernest, who are to be created Dukes of the realm, and to have establishments. There is also to be an intimation of the necessity of a sum to defray the arrears of the Civil List; and also, as we understand, to make provision for other purposes. It is expected that this message will give rise to very considerable discussion. Such is the report, but we suppose the message will be delayed a day or two.

Letters from the North Sea report, that L'Espiegle sloop of war, has been lost in one of the late storms, with all her crew.

The form of prayer, &c. for the ensuing Fast-day is the same word for word, that has been used on the two last occasions.

Mrs Fitzherbert, who for so many years enjoyed the tender affections of a certain illustrious personage, died at Bath on Wednesday last, after a lingering illness of several weeks.

Twenty-one horses, and the bodies of 20 dragoons, have lately been cast up on the Isle of Anglesey. The uniform buttons are marked L. L. D.

Two chaises full of *stockholders*, who had been opening an account with the good cheer and *field air* of Salt-hill, were overturned in returning over Hounslow-heath; but the *hounds* escaped *owing*, as "those who are born to be," &c. &c.

CASTLE SPECTRE.—A few nights ago, at a country Theatre, instead of the sublime and visionary chorus, which, on the boards of Drury, accompanies the ghost of *Evelina*, on her visit to her daughter,—happy expedient!—the *10th of November* was substituted!—which being given with all the pathos of one solemn solitary *idle*, produced a very extraordinary effect, "To be sure it did."

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

Before Lord KENTON and a Special Jury.

LIBEL UPON GOVERNMENT.

THE KING v. CUTHELL.—This was an indictment against the defendant, an eminent bookeller, in Middle-row, for publishing the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield's Reply to the Address of the Bishop of Landaff. This was the same libel for which Mr Johnson and Jordan, are suffering the sentence of the law.

It was stated that Mr Cuttell was a very respectable bookeller, in what is called the old trade, and the pamphlet in question was the first political book he ever published.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated the case to the jury. He felt it necessary to remind the jury, that, in the year 1798, a learned Prelate thought fit to publish his opinion on a scheme of taxation that was then submitted to the wisdom of the Legislature. Whether that Prelate's ideas were correct or erroneous, was not the question at present. Most unquestionably every subject of this country had a right, in a fair, liberal, and manly way, to discuss the principles of the British Constitution, and animadvert on the different branches of the Government. Of this fair and free discussion he should never complain; but the charge exhibited against the author of this libellous pamphlet was, that, under pretence of a reply to the learned Prelate, he had libelled every branch of the civil and religious establishments of the country, and endeavoured to excite the people to a treasonable inactivity, in case of an invasion.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL then selected the most prominent passages contained in the libellous pamphlet, on which he made a variety of comments; and after stating it to be his opinion, that the publisher of libels was more mischievous character than the author of them, concluded by submitting the whole case to the consideration of the Jury.

A witness was then called, who proved the publication of the libel by the defendant.

The libellous passages contained in the indictment were then read *pro forma*.

Mr ERSKINE then rose, as Counsel for the defendant, and addressed the Jury with great animation. He defended, with his usual ability, the liberty of the press, which, he said, was ever in direct opposition to despotism, and therefore the arm of despotism was always uplifted to crush it. He contended, that, by the law of England, in all criminal prosecutions, it was not the *act* but the *intention*, that constituted the crime, and insisted, that the Jury could not, consistently either with law or justice, pronounce his client guilty, unless it was proved that he published the pamphlet in question with a criminal purpose of mind, which, he said, was the essence of the offence, as charged on the record.

Mr Erskine said, he charged the Judges of former times with having forgot the law respecting libels, and having given illegal directions to Juries on that subject. He did not mean to insinuate that they did this from any criminal motive, but in consequence of having mistaken the law; for it was no uncommon thing for one judge to differ from another. Mr Erskine then animadverted on the Libel Bill, as it was connected with this cause, and, after introducing every observation that ingenuity and legal knowledge could suggest, rested the defence of his client on the purity of his motives in publishing the pamphlet in question.

The Rev. Gilbert Wakefield was called, who stated, that the defendant had for some years published works of science for the witness; and that was the reason he became the publisher of the pamphlet in question: the witness acknowledged himself to be the author of this pamphlet.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL replied to Mr Erskine.

Lord KENTON made several observations upon the libel, which he considered to be distinguished for its wickedness and atrocity. His Lordship defended the that, as a Legislator, he had opposed the Libel Bill, which had been introduced by men who had run a race for popularity, and which had produced no benefit.

The Jury, without quitting the box, pronounced the defendant—Guilty.

THE KING v. WAKEFIELD.

This was an information filed by the Attorney General against the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, as the a vowed author

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ARRIVED.—American papers arrived in town yesterday. The American paper from Philadelphia is the 26th ult. They contain a long report from Mr. Pickering, the American Secretary of State, on the subject of the Negotiations between the United States and France. In this Mr. Gerry is blamed for having remained in France after the departure of his colleagues.

These documents are much too extensive for insertion. They do not contain any new information of importance and cannot deeply interest the English readers.

On the 10th of January, the President sent a message to Congress, with the communication promised in his address, containing chiefly the letters that had passed between Mr. Gerry and the French Directory, after his colleagues had ceased to act. Mr. Gerry was recalled by a letter from the Secretary of State, dated the 27th of Jan. The Secretary blames him for remaining in France after Messrs. Marshall and Pinckney departed, as it was a reflection on those Gentlemen, and derogatory to the United States, to allow the French the election of the American Minister with whom they would treat. On his arrival in America, Mr. Gerry wrote a long letter in justification, or rather in explanation of his conduct. This letter of Mr. Gerry's would fill half a newspaper.

On the 1st of January, the President sent another message to Congress, with a report, made by Mr. Pickering, Secretary of State, upon the whole of the negotiation with France, of which it takes an extensive review, setting out with stating that

The points chiefly meriting attention are the attempts of the French Government;

I. To exculpate itself from the charge of corruption, as having demanded a douceur of 50,000. Sterling (22,000 dollars,) for the pockets of the Directory and Minister, as represented in the dispatches of our Envys;

II. To detach Mr. Gerry from his colleagues, and to involve him into a separate negotiation;

III. Its design, if the negotiation failed, and a war should take place between the United States and France, to throw the blame of the rupture on the United States.

The attempt of Talleyrand to extort a bribe of 100,000. is fully and satisfactorily proved. This report again blames the conduct of Mr. Gerry in remaining in France; and contends that the Directory forced away Messrs. Pinckney and Marshall, as they were men of too high honour and keen discernment to be seduced into such views.

A review of the correspondence between Talleyrand and Gerry, after the colleagues of the latter had left France, next occupies the report. That correspondence consists chiefly in an attempt to draw Mr. G. into a negotiation. This attempt was indeed unsuccessful; but though no blame is thrown on Mr. Gerry's conduct while he remained in France, yet it receives no praise. The report next proceeds to a very long discussion of the decree of the Directory of the 31st of last against the American flag; and after entering upon a variety of topics, it concludes thus:

"But the French Government, by always abstaining from making specific demands of damages—by refusing to receive our Ministers—by at length proposing to negotiate—methods which it knew to be impracticable—with the person who had no powers, and who therefore continually refused to negotiate—and thus wholly avoiding a negotiation—it has kept open the field for complaints of wrongs and injuries, in order, by leaving them undefined, to furnish pretences for unlimited depredations. In this way is determined to fleece us."

"In this way it gratified its avarice and revenge—and it hoped also to satiate its ambition. After a long series of insults unrelenting, and a patient endurance of injuries, aggravated in their nature, and unexampled in their extent, that Government expected our final submission to its will. Our resistance has excited its surprise; and has certainly increased its resentment. With some soothing expressions, is heard the voice of wounded pride. Warmly professing its desire of reconciliation, it gives no evidence of its sincerity; but proofs in abundance demonstrate that it is not sincere. From flanking crest, and in that commanding attitude requiring implicit obedience, cowering, it renounces some of its unfounded demands. But I hope we shall remember, that the tyger crouches before he leaps upon his prey."

"TIMOTHY PICKERING."

The American papers contain no other intelligence of much interest. Congress have complained to the President of the impressing American seamen by the British ships of war. The particular instance alluded to occurred at the Havannah. The President has sent a message on the subject, but the papers do not say any particular measures were taken in consequence. The affair seems not to interest the public. It was reported, that the American frigate, the United States, had captured a French 44 gun frigate, and sent her into St. Thomas's; but this wants confirmation.

LLOYD'S LIST, Feb. 22.

The Britamia, —, from Yarmouth to Liverpool, has been taken by a privateer, retaken by the Tartar of Guernsey, and arrived at Gosport.

The Elbe, McKirky, from Greenock to Demerara, got on the Cambra rocks in a gale, the 8th inst. lost her rudder, main and mizen mast, and got off without further damage.

The Diana, Robinson, from Cork to London, is on shore near Margate—the cargo is expected to be saved.

The Kitty, Rogers, from Liverpool to Africa, is totally lost; Captain and 23 men drowned.

The Amity, Waters, from Liverpool to London, is lost on the coast of Cornwall.

The Beaver, Waters, from Limerick to Hull, is on shore near Cork, but is expected to be got off.

The Lady Longueville, Prior, from Cork to London, is got into Ransgate, after being chased on shore on Dungeness by two lugger privateers. Captain Prior saw a large ship captured, supposed to be one of the Cork fleet.

MAILED.—Ireland 4—Duc—Ireland 3—Hamburgh 11.

WINDS AT DEAL, Feb. 19. S. W.—21. S. W.

STOCKS—This day, (Feb. 22) at twelve o'clock—3 per cent. red. 55 3 per cent. com. 54 1/2

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY.

NINTH DAY.—The Ticket, No. 6,747, drawn on Wednesday the 20th inst., a Prize of 20,000. and No. 29,399, drawn the same day, a Prize of 10,000. were both sold at Messrs. HAZARD, and Co.'s office Royal-Exchange: the latter in two draws, two eighth, and four sixteenth shares. No. 11,768, at the 13th inst., a prize of 5000. was likewise sold in shares at the above Office.

TENTH DAY.—No. 13,861, a prize of 20,000. No. 36810, a prize of 10,000. No. 2384, a prize of 1000.

Such marked (*) are 1200 strong.

In addition to the above, the Oxfordshire, the North Lincoln, and the Westminster regiments of Militia have volunteered to serve in this country.

Besides the above, there are 36 regiments of Irish Militia.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—FEBRUARY 25.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Feb. 22.

Mr. DUNDAS brought up the militia reduction and

volunteer regulation bill, which he moved for on Wed-

nesday last—they were read a first time, and ordered to

be read a second time on Monday.

He also brought up a bill for reducing the provi-

sional cavalry, which was read a first time, and ordered to

be read a second time on Monday.

COLDBATH FIELDS PRISON.

Mr. BURDEN observed that an Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burden) had given notice of a motion relative to this prison, and he had never had the good fortune to see him in his place. Complaints, he understood, had also been made from that prison, which he was sorry had not found their way to the table of the House. [This alluded to Col. Despard's petition.] He therefore wished that the examination taken by the magistrates of Middlesex relative to this prison should be laid before the House. He moved an address to his Majesty that he would order to be laid before the House, copies of the examinations taken by the magistrates of the county of Middlesex at their last Quarter Sessions, relative to the prison of Coldbath Fields, and by them returned to the Secretary of State. Ordered.

FINANCIAL BILLS.

On Mr. Pitt's motion, the House resolved into a Committee of Ways and Means:

Mr. PITTS observed, that he wanted a sum, not exceeding three millions, to be paid out of the first instalments out of the next loan to be raised by Parliament.

His motive for this measure was, that it would be advantageous to the public service to delay negotiating the loan until a later period than he at first intended. He was desirous that he might have it in his power either to forward or retard the bargain for a loan, as he might find it convenient; and he therefore wished to have the authority of the House for this small temporary issue.

INCOME BILL.

Mr. PITTS obtained leave and brought in a bill for extending the time limited for making the assessments under the income bill. This bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honourable Mrs. ELIZABETH KERR, last surviving daughter of the late Lord Charles Kerr, Kerr of the Chancery, and relict of the late James Kerr, Esq. of Bugthrigg, died at her house in George's Square, on Thursday morning, in the 85th year of her age.

Died at Morant Bay in the island of Jamaica, on the 22d of December last, JAMES RENNY, Esq. His relations and friends will please to accept of this intimation of his death.

Mrs. ELIZABETH NIMMO, relict of the deceased James Pringle of Bowland, Esq. one of the principal clerks of Session, died at her house in George's Square on Friday last, in the year 78th of her age.

The Subscription for the Irish SPEAKER already amounts to 12,000. 11 of which 1000. have been given by Latouche's Bank, and 1000. by Sir T. Lighton & Co.

QUARTERS OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

Regiments. Quarters.

4th Dragoon Guards,	Maryborough.
5th Dragoon Guards,	Ballynure.
6th Dragoon Guards,	Castlentown.
7th Dragoon Guards,	Tullamore.
5th R. Irish Dragoons,	Disbanded.
9th Dragoons,	Carlow.
22d Light Dragoons,	Lisburn.
23d Dragoon Guards,	Armagh.
24th Dragoon Guards,	Belturbet.
Hompesch's Riflemen	Cashel.

FENCIBLE CAVALRY.

Lancashire Dragoons — Newry

Berwickshire Dragoons	Cork and Bandon
Dumfriesshire Dragoons	Drogheda, Dundalk
Mid-L. Dragoons	Limerick
New Romney Dragoons	Wexford
First Fencible Dragoons	Athlone
Second Fencible Dragoons	Lismore & Tallagh
Princess of Wales's Dragoons	Clonmel
Cambridgehire Dragoons	Londonderry.
Antient British Dragoons	Loughlenton butts

INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

Coldstream Guards — Limerick

Ditto 3d Battalion	Cork
2d (Queen's) foot	Philipstown
6th Foot	Galway
13th Foot	Cashel
29th Foot	Philipstown
41st Foot	Cork
54th Foot	Naugh
64th Foot	Belfast
68th Foot	Dublin

FENCIBLE INFANTRY.

Royal Essex Light Dragoons — Blaris Huts

Roxburgh and Selkirkshire Dragoons	Dundalk
Argyllshire	Belfast, Newry
Breadalbane Second Battalion	Londonderry
Cairnshay Legion	Clonakilty, Ross, &c.
Cheshire	Wexford
Devon and Cornwall	Bantry
Dunbartonshire	Gorey
Loyal Durham	Mallow
Eigles	Strabane
Fifehire	Tuam
Frasers	Kilkenny
Glenavy	Trim
Duke of York's	Dungannon
North Lowland	Athlone
Northampton	Mullingar
Loyal Nottingham	Bandon
Rey	Cavan
Rothsay and Caithness	Middleton
Loyal Essex	Ballyshannon
Suffolk	Kilcullen
Sutherland	Newry
Loyal Tay	Carrickfergus
Prince of Wales's	Sligo
Princess of Wales's	Mahera

ENGLISH MILITIA.

Bedfordshire Militia — Dublin

Royal Bucks	Dublin
South Devon	Garrison-on-Suir
North Gloucester	Drogheda
Hertfordshire	Mallow
West Kent	Kilkenny
Lancashire	Clonmel
East Suffolk	Derry
West Suffolk	Dundalk
Worcestershire	Dublin
Leicestershire	Kells
Lincolnshire	Strabane

*Somersetshire

Such marked (*) are 1200 strong.

In addition to the above, the Oxfordshire, the North Lin-

coln, and the Westminster regiments of Militia have vo-

lunteered to serve in this country.

Besides the above, there are 36 regiments of Irish Militia.

The MID-LOTHIAN ROYAL VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY Company, commanded by Capt. PENDERLEATH, was inspected on the Castlehill a few days ago, by Lieutenant-Colonel RIMINGTON, of the Royal Artillery, who was pleased to express very high approbation of the appearance, steadiness, and discipline of the officers and men. The corps has since been reported fit for service.

The Entertainment continue at the Circus to attract the attention of the Nobility and Gentry. This evening the Countess of BALCARAS, honours it with her presence, and on Wednesday her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch befriends the representation of the "Knights of Malta."

On the 8th instant, a farmer, in the parish of Abington, lost eighteen score of sheep in the river Clyde. Owing to the dreadful storm that day, the sheep, under the charge of two men, were driven for shelter, to a small piece of ground on the ice side of a hill, on the banks of the river, where the snow suddenly drifting on them from the hill, swept them all upon the ice of the Clyde, which gave way, and they were all drowned. One of the men was also driven upon the ice, but the other having ran for assistance, ropes were thrown into him, by which he was saved.

Tuesday, the corpse of a sailor was found frozen to the ground on the shore a little below Grangemouth. It is supposed he belonged to a pleasure boat which was lost some time ago. One of his hands fell off when the body was lifted.

Tuesday, the corps of a sailor was found frozen to the ground on the shore a little below Grangemouth. It is supposed he belonged to a pleasure boat which was lost some time ago. One of his hands fell off when the body was lifted.

Irish papers to the 19th inst. are received, but contain no intelligence of importance.

In a low field, adjoining to the river Hull, very near its eastern bank, and immediately opposite to Grovehill, (where ships are now built) while some labourers were lately employed in the business of paring and burning, one of them accidentally struck his spade into a cavity, and turned up several coins. On further search, he discovered a number more, chiefly copper, with some of silver; they had been placed with great regularity, (as money told in sums) one piece on another, to a certain amount. The outward piles were copper: within and supported by them, those of silver. Many had suffered by the turf-heaps which had been burned over them. The cavity, it was probable, had been formed by a casket or box of perishable materials, that inclosed the coins, whereof none were visible remained. The following pieces are in good preservation: 5 Vespasians, 4 Trajans, 7 Adrians, 7 Cæsars, besides 17 others, considerably damaged. Four exceeding singular and non-descript species of Fibulae, being of fine silver, and excellent workmanship, in high preservation, were also discovered near this cavity; appertaining to which are four silver complicated chains, with pipes of the same metal, through which the chains were passed to serve as loops, all of curious mechanism. They are all deposited in the Museum of Mr. Wallis, the Antiquarian collector at Hull.

Wednesday evening was carried to Chatham workhouse, a poor unfortunate girl of the town, about seventeen years of age, who came from Yarmouth, and had the preceding night been stripped of her clothes by two soldiers. The inhuman wretches, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, took away every thing, even her stockings. She had for shelter lied into a bone-house in the burying-ground, near which place the act had been committed.

It is related of Lord Chief Justice Holt (who had been very wild in his youth), that being once upon the bench at the Old Bailey, a fellow was tried and convicted of a robbery on the highway, whom the Judge remembered to have been one of his old companions.—He was moved by that curiosity which is natural, upon a retrospective on past life, to know the fortune of the contemporaries with whom he was once associated, and of whom he had known nothing for many years; he therefore asked the fellow what was become of Tom such-a-one, and Will such-a-one, and the rest of the knot to which he belonged. The fellow fetched a deep sigh, and making a low bow, "Ah! my Lord (said he) they are all hanged but your Lordship and I."

Among the fanguine acts produced by the Revolution, the following one which happened last December, at Paris, is not the least curious and horrid:—Citizens Deschamps, Daumer, and Laurent, having been informed in prison that sentence of death had been passed upon them by the Council of war, agreed to put an end to their existence. Deschamps, who proposed the measure, undertook to officiate as hangman, and having strangled both his fellow citizens, he attempted to hang himself, but the cord failed, and he was removed to the Hospital de la Force. Upon his recovery from the effects of his violent efforts to destroy himself, he underwent the sentence of the Council of War.

CUPAR CORN MARKET, Feb. 21.

HALVES, QUARTERS, EIGHTHS, AND SIXTEENTHS, warranted up-

drawn, still continue on sale at the

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

DAVID REID AND COMPANY, Merchants and Manufacturers, Glasgow.—Creditors to meet in —— M'Indoe's, vintner, Glasgow, on the 16th current, at one P. M. to choose an interim factor, and on the 26th March, to choose a trustee.

Creditors of WILLIAM BARBOUR of Forchouse, Bleacher in Kilbarchar, to meet in John Orr's, vintner, Paisley, on the 1st March, at one P. M. to choose a trustee.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

Subscriptions in the Parish of SKIRLAW, and County of Peebles.

The Rev. Mr John M'Alpine	William Tweedie	o 1 0
John Scott, his servt.	John Aitchison, farmer	2 2 0
Thomas Yule, do.	James Aitchison	o 2 6
Rob. Davidson, schoolmaster	George Aitchison	o 2 6
D. Carmichael, waster	Mary Aitchison	o 2 6
Alexander Proudfoot, wright	Isabel Aitchison	o 2 6
W. Threepland, shoemaker	Elizabeth Aitchison	o 2 6
Cha. Clark, weaver	Christian Clark, servt.	o 1 0
P. Ritchie, labourer	vault to do.	o 1 0
Wm. Prentice, do.	Marion Johnston, do.	o 6
John Currie, farmer	John Christie, do.	o 6
John Stewart, senior, smith	Daniel Butters, do.	o 6
John Stewart, jun. do.	Thomas Murray, do.	o 2 0
J. Noble, mason, for himself and family	John Baxter, do.	o 2 0
John Gibson, farmer	Anna McGregor	o 1 0
J. Burnet, his servt.	John Robb	o 1 0
Alex. Sinclair, farmer	W. Proudfoot, wright	o 2 6
R. Johnston, weaver	Ja. Noble, farmer	o 2 6
Wm. Henderson, journeyman wright	William Johnston, dealer	o 1 6
Alexander Graham, farmer	Anne Blair, servant	o 1 0
Ja. Smith, his servt.	Wm. Noble, farmer	o 5 0
Wm. Hunter, do.	T. Tenant, farmer	o 5 0
Alex. Graham, herd	Agnes Hunter	o 1 0
Miss Storie, farmer	Rob. Young, tailor	o 1 0
Mary Remnant, her servant	William Fram	o 2 0
Ja. Hunter, Gent.	John Small, miller	o 1 0
John Wilson, servant	John Jackson, farmer	o 5 0
John Wilson, farmer	Jean Currie	o 6 0
Marion Wilson, his daughter	Christian Gordon	o 1 0
Andrew Bertram, labourer	Margaret M'Kenzie	o 1 0
Mrs Ross	Jean Ainslie	o 5 0
William Robb, baron officer	James Hunter, farmer	o 3 0
L. 41 3 6	George Brown, miller	o 5 0
Subscriptions in the Parish of LYNE and MEGGET, in the County of Peebles.	John Gairns, farmer	o 10 0
Andrew Handyside	John Dickson, farmer	o 2 6
John Anderson	Archibald Brown, farmer	o 2 6
James Anderson	L. 41 3 6	

Subscriptions in the Parish of TRAQUAIR in the county of Peebles.

Walter Williamson of Cardrona	Thomas Kedic	o 3 0
The Rev. Mr John Walker, minister of the parish	Robert Scott	o 6
John Tait	John Pew	o 1 0
James Allan	o 10 6	
Alex. Hope	o 10 6	
Kath. Hope	o 2 6	
John Tait	o 10 6	
Ja. Melross	o 10 6	
Fran. Scott	Angus Robison	o 2 6
Ja. Eckford	Christian Cameron	o 1 0
Adam Haddow	o 10 6	
Charl. Howie	Wm. Scott	o 1 6
Janet Flockhart	Sandy Sanderson	o 2 6
Isabel Herris	Robert Elliot, schoolmaster	o 1 0
John Keddie	Ja. Brydon, smith	o 2 6
John Fraser	Wm. Tait	o 10 6
Adam Robison	Rob. Lees	o 5 0
Tho. Gibson	Ja. Lees	o 1 0
Christian Hall	Dav. Bald	o 5 0
Ja. Lawson	o 1 0	
Marg. Hume	Jo. Cameron	o 2 0
Mrs M'Carthy	Rob. Morrison	o 2 0
Marg. Anderson	o 1 0	
Wal. Dickson	John Murdoch	o 1 0
John Gray	Adam Morries	o 5 0
L. 50 12 0	Anne Burns	o 5 0
Subscriptions by Members of the LAUDABLE SOCIETY of Carters, Ploughmen, and others, of NIDDRY, NEWTON, &c. We, the under Subscribers, members of the Laudable Society of Carters, Ploughmen, and others, of Nidddy, Newton, &c., knowing the awful discord which is of late fallen out in our Sister Kingdom of Ireland, and we ourselves as well as them threatened with the invasion of a foreign enemy, all do in compliance with our county of Mid-Lothian, raise our parochial voluntary subscription, to assist us against the attacks of all those who threaten the ruin of all that is near and dear to us:	L. 41 3 6	

R. Kirkwood, baker, Niddry, Libberton parish L. 5 5 0
John Brown, carter, ditto
J. Muir, corn dealer, Causewayside, Edinburgh o 1 0
Andrew Johnston, smith, Edmonstone o 10 6
Thomas Wilson, carter, Cloverfoot o 5 0
George Wilson, ditto, Echo Bank o 5 0
Thomas Stoddart, wright, Wisp o 5 0
Archibald Watson, gardener, ditto o 5 0
David Pentland, farmer, Sunnyside Mains o 5 0
James Pentland, carter, Seller Bank o 5 0
William Simpson, ditto, Echo Bank o 5 0
J. Allan, spirit dealer, Drummond-street, Edin. o 5 0
Alexander Carse, carter, Niddry o 5 0
R. Clark, merchant and tailor, High-street, Edin. o 5 0
Ja. Skeden, smith, Echo Bank, Liberton parish o 5 0
George Dobie, carter, Niddry, ditto o 5 0
James Berry, tailor, Wester Duddingston o 5 0
Andrew Jamieson, labourer, ditto o 5 0
Ja. Knight, wright, Penticott, Newton parish o 5 0
John Knox, smith, ditto, ditto o 5 0
John Russell, brewer's servant, Edinburgh, at do. o 5 0
William Livingston, farmer's servant, Northfield o 3 0
John Ross, farmer's servant, Hilton o 2 6
William Wilson, sen. carter, Echo Bank o 2 6
William Wilson, jun. ditto, ditto o 2 6
William Niven, ditto, ditto o 2 6
William Dalgleish, ditto, Seller Bank o 2 6
Mark Dalgleish, ditto, ditto o 2 6
Peter Turner, ditto, ditto o 2 6
Alexander Telfer, ditto, ditto o 2 6
John Falconer, ditto, ditto o 2 6
Andrew Knight, ditto, Craig o 2 6
Thomas Gulan, servant to Miss Duncan, Canaan o 2 6
John Kinnean, labourer, Duddingston o 2 6
William Morrison, porter, Leith o 2 6
George Wilson, carter, ditto o 2 6
David Wilson, ditto, ditto o 2 6
John Sutherland, ditto, Echo Bank o 2 6
George Blackie, labourer, Caldecots o 2 6
Peter Cook, carter, Parknook o 2 6
Alexander Preston, merchant's servant, Cowgate, Edinburgh o 2 6
Robert Mitchel, sedgeman, Parknook o 2 6
Peter Paul, carter, Caldecots o 1 0
Thomas Paul, ditto, ditto o 1 0

L. 50 12 0

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We, the under Subscribers, members of the Laudable Society of Carters, Ploughmen, and others, of Nidddy, Newton, &c., knowing the awful discord which is of late fallen out in our Sister Kingdom of Ireland, and we ourselves as well as them threatened with the invasion of a foreign enemy, all do in compliance with our county of Mid-Lothian, raise our parochial voluntary subscription, to assist us against the attacks of all those who threaten the ruin of all that is near and dear to us:

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William Niven, ditto, ditto o 2 6

William Dalgleish, ditto, Seller Bank o 2 6

Mark Dalgleish, ditto, ditto o 2 6

Peter Turner, ditto, ditto o 2 6

Alexander Telfer, ditto, ditto o 2 6

John Falconer, ditto, ditto o 2 6

Andrew Knight, ditto, Craig o 2 6

Thomas Gulan, servant to Miss Duncan, Canaan o 2 6

John Kinnean, labourer, Duddingston o 2 6

William Morrison, porter, Leith o 2 6

George Wilson, carter, ditto o 2 6

David Wilson, ditto, ditto o 2 6

John Sutherland, ditto, Echo Bank o 2 6

George Blackie, labourer, Caldecots o 2 6

Peter Cook, carter, Parknook o 2 6

Alexander Preston, merchant's servant, Cowgate, Edinburgh o 2 6

Robert Mitchel, sedgeman, Parknook o 2 6

Peter Paul, carter, Caldecots o 1 0

Thomas Paul, ditto, ditto o 1 0

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